HAWC2 - new features and possibilities

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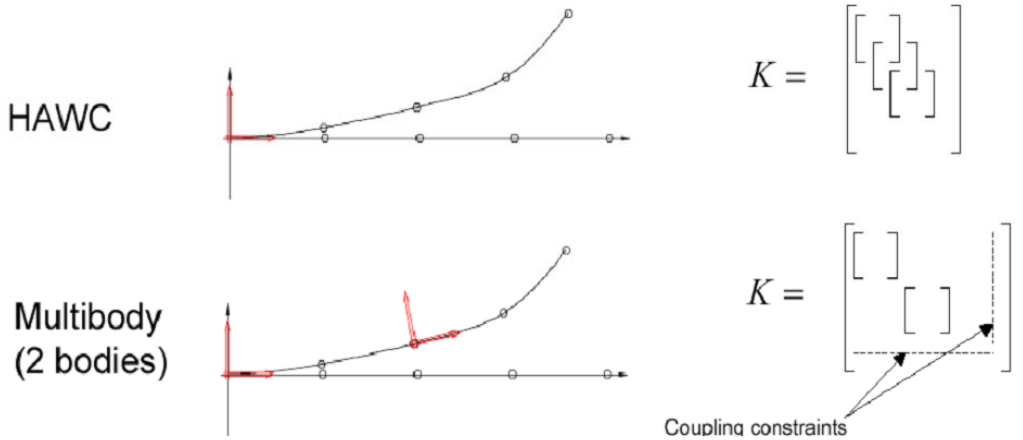
HAWC2 – new features and possibilities



Thomas Buhl - Senior Scientist - Risø DTU

Results and slides from the AED group

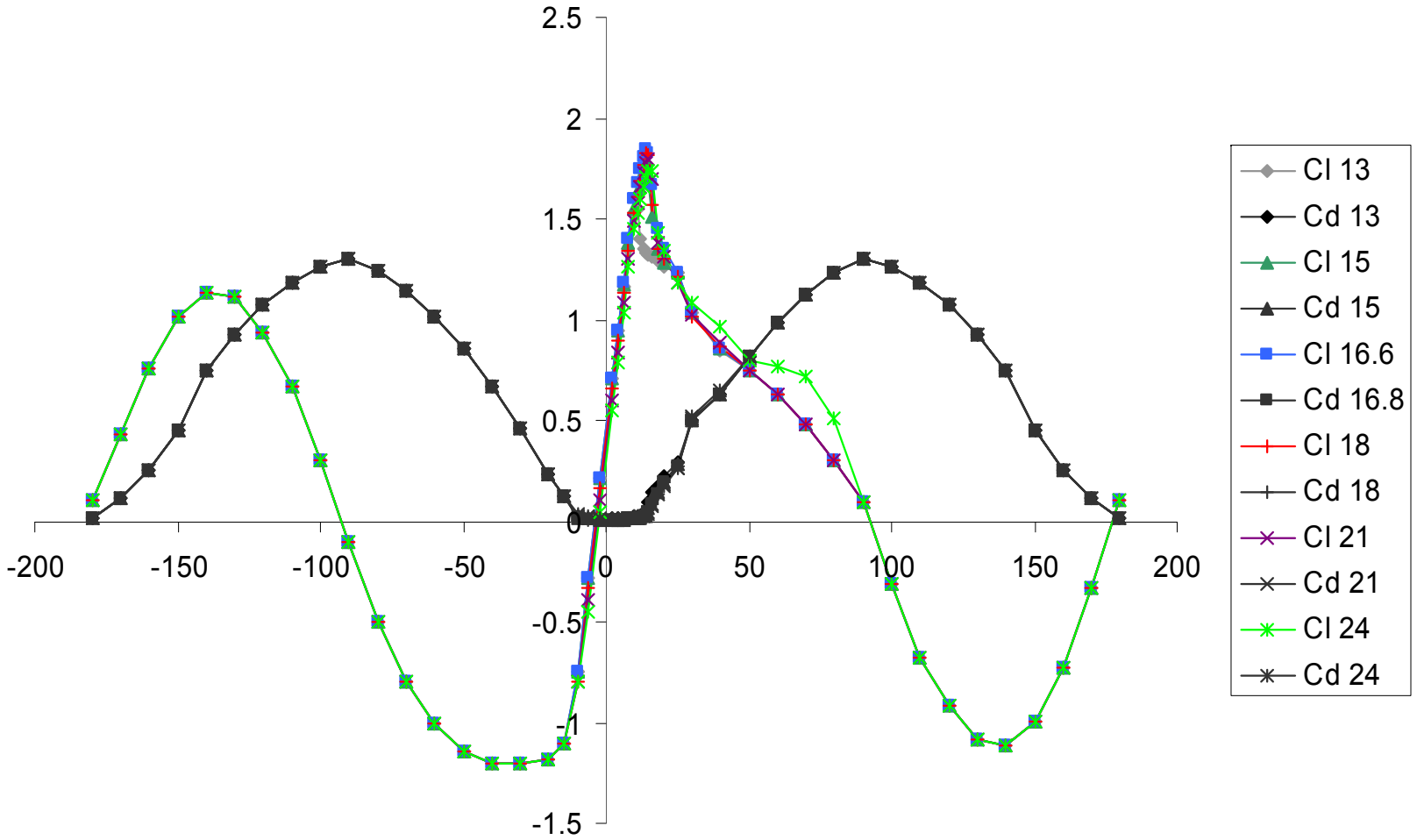
HAWC history

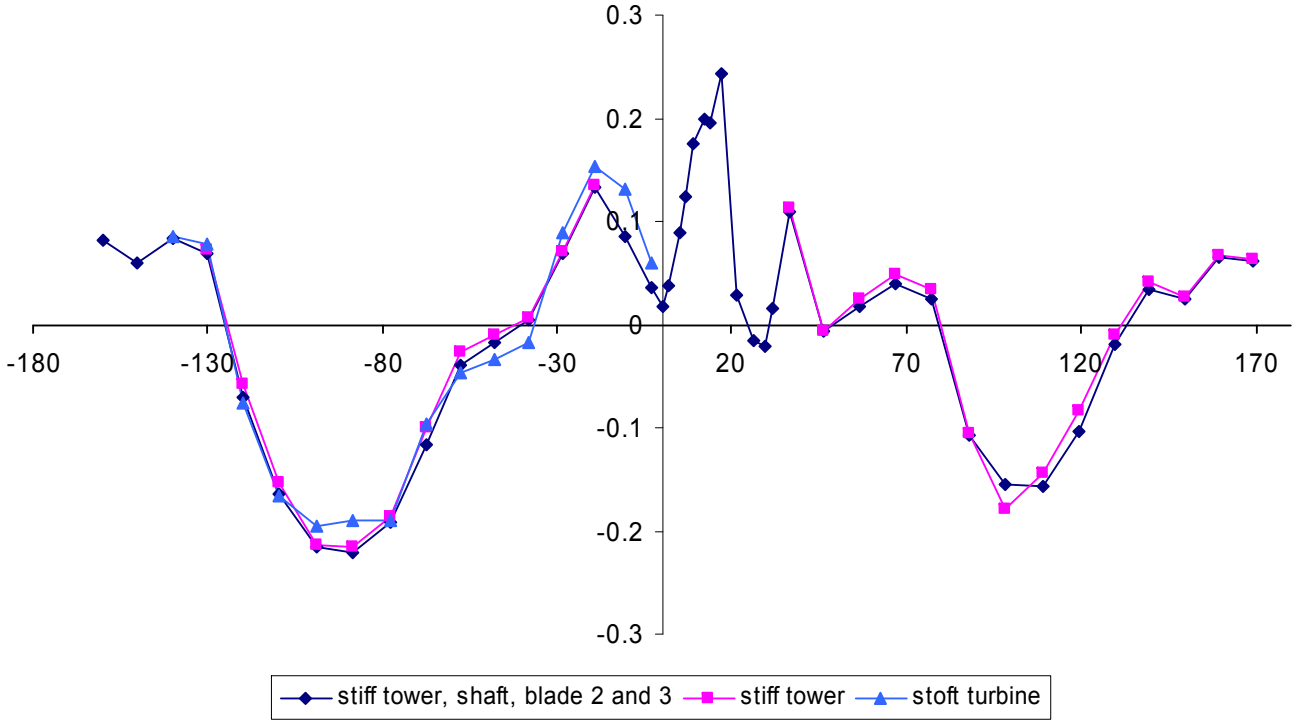
- Initiated by J.T. Petersen in 1986 as part of a Ph.D.-study
- In 1993 chosen as the reference aeroelastic research model by Risø/Aeroelastic Design
- Design tool for the danish industry
- Used to simulate 100+ turbines

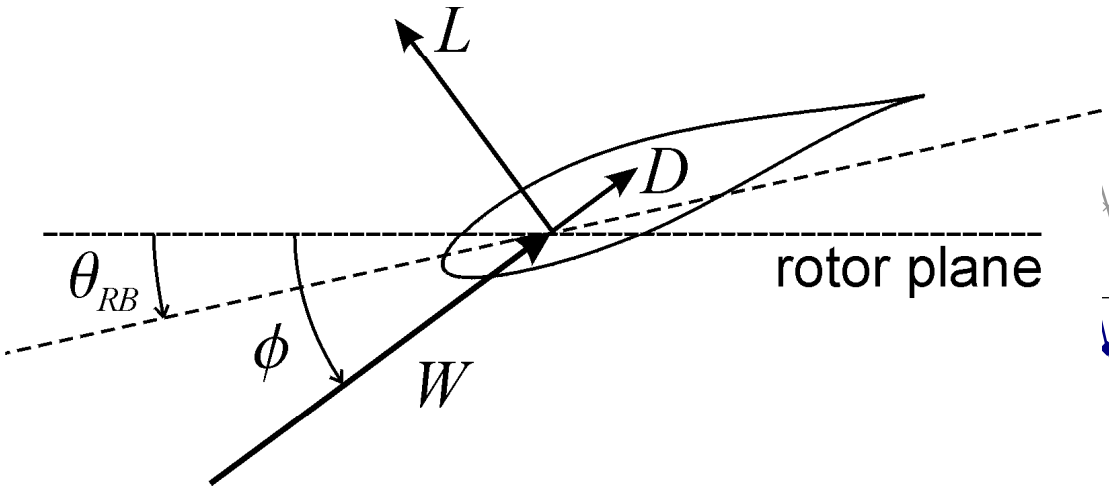
- In 2003 AED started the development of HAWC2
- In 2006 AED went from HAWC to HAWC2

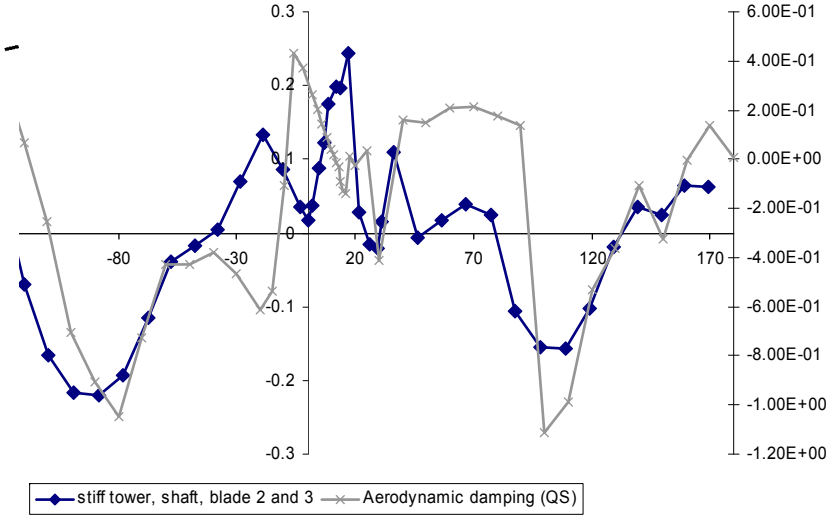
Relevance of large rotations ?

Tjæreborg
10 m/s

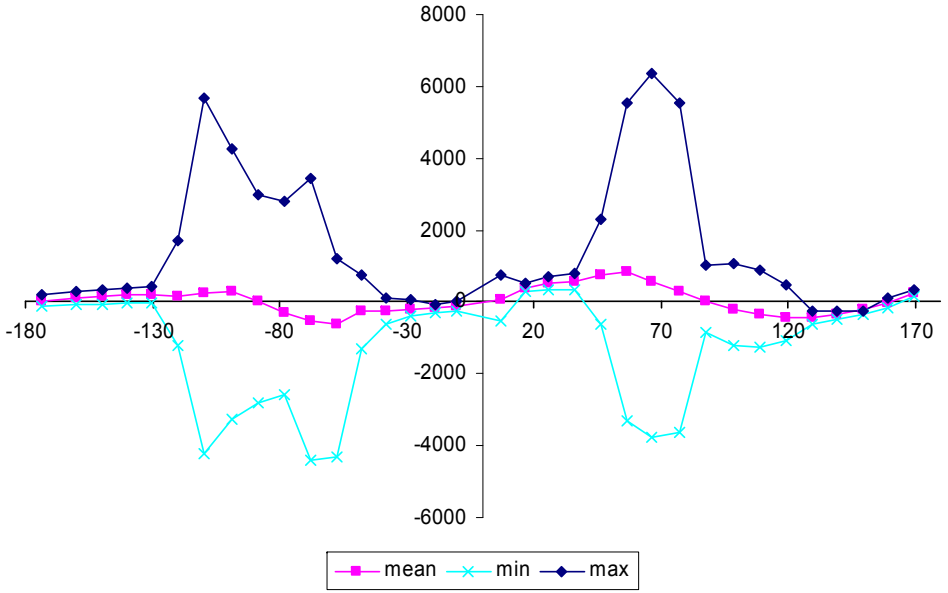

2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
-1.5
-200
-150
-100
-50
0
50
100
150
200
Cl 13
Cd 13
Cl 15
Cd 15
Cl 16.6
Cd 16.8
Cl 18
Cd 18
Cl 21
Cd 21
Cl 24
Cd 24


0.3
0.2
0.1
0
-0.1
-0.2
-0.3
-180
-130
-80
-30
20
70
120
170
stiff tower, shaft, blade 2 and 3
stiff tower
stoft turbine

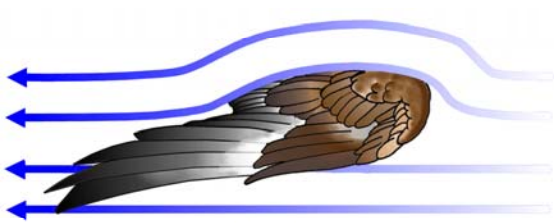


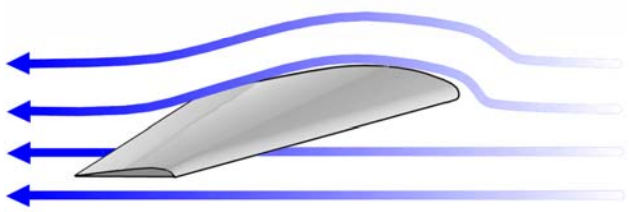


$$c_{RB} = \frac{1}{2} c \rho W \left(\left(C_L + \frac{dC_D}{d\alpha} \right) \sin(2\theta_{RB} - 2\phi) \right.$$
$$\left. + C_D \left(3 + \cos(2\theta_{RB} - 2\phi)\right) + \frac{dC_L}{d\alpha} \left(1 - \cos(2\theta_{RB} - 2\phi)\right) \right)$$


8000
6000
4000
2000
0
-2000
-4000
-6000
-180
-130
-80
-30
20
70
120
170
mean
min
max

HAWC2 – new features and possibilities





Thomas Buhl Senior Scientist Risø-DTU
Peter Bjørn Andersen Ph.D. Student Risø-DTU


Introduction 

Controller

Results

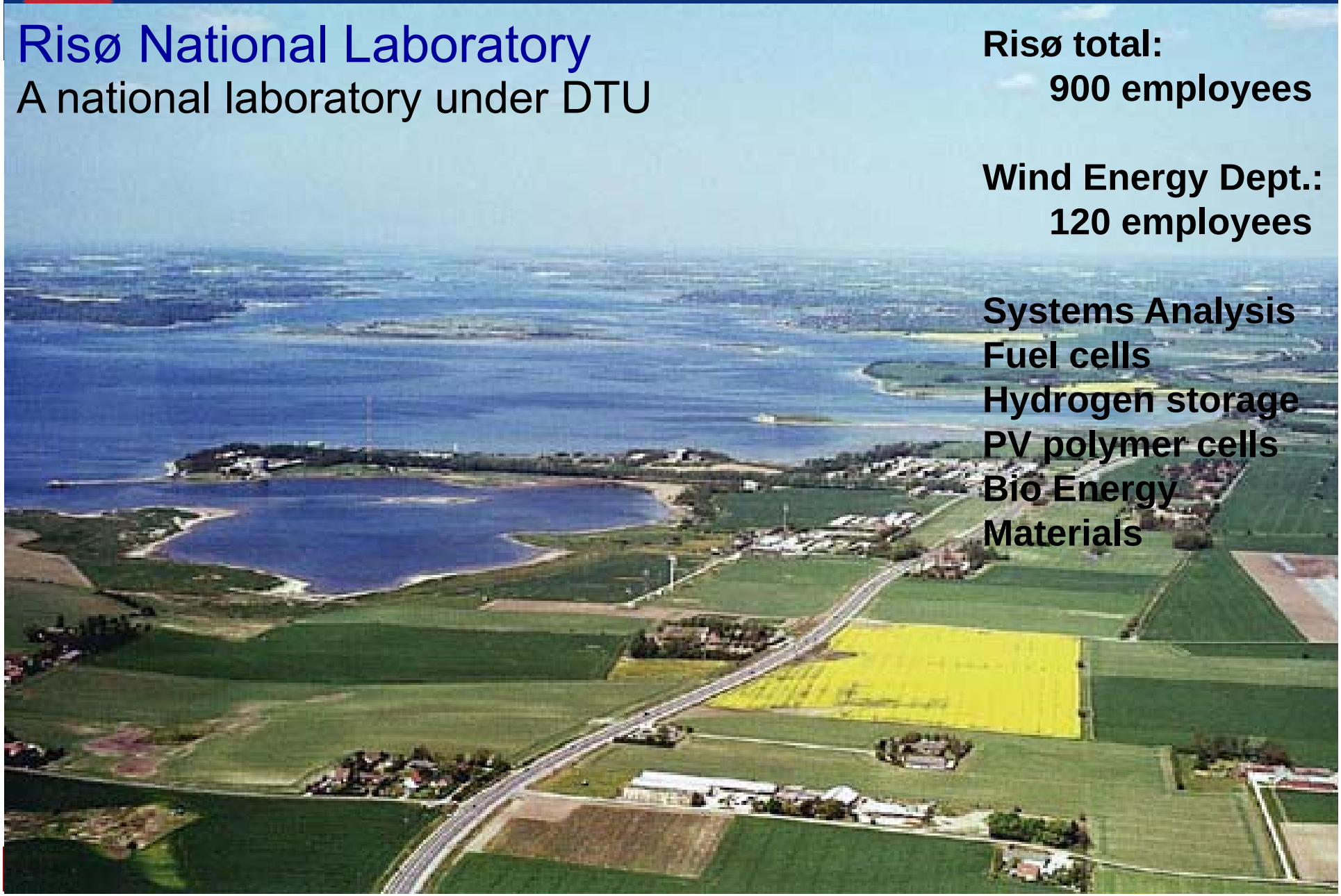
Conclusion

Introduction (1:8)

- **1958** Inaugurated. Purpose: Peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy
- **1976** Oil crises (1973) results in research in other Energy sources
- **1978** Research in Wind Energy starts
- **1985** Political decision of not having nuclear energy in Denmark
- **1994** State-owned enterprise
- **2000** The last nuclear reactor is shut down
- **2007** Merger with DTU, the Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, the Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, the Danish National Space Centre and the Danish Transport Research Institute

Risø National Laboratory

A national laboratory under DTU

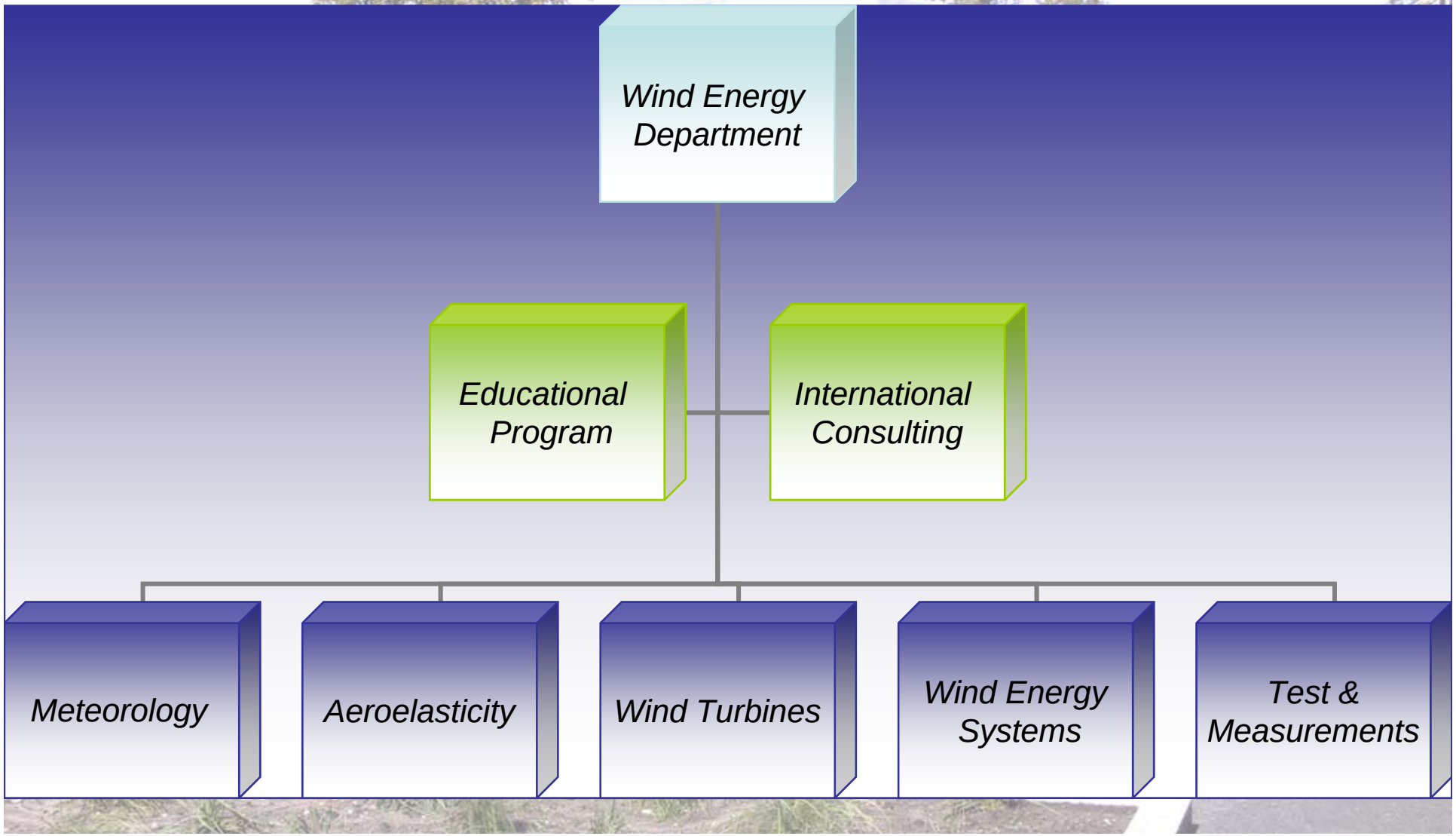


Risø total:
900 employees

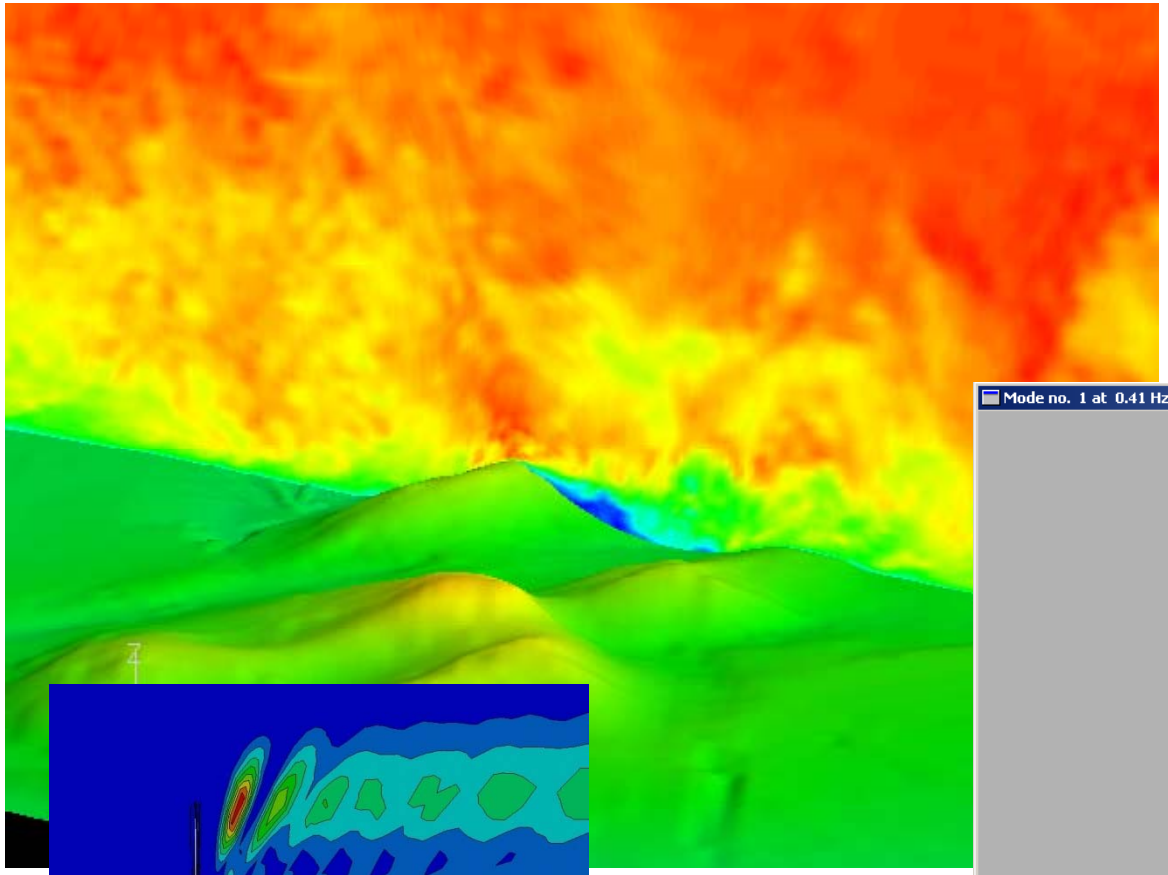
Wind Energy Dept.:
120 employees

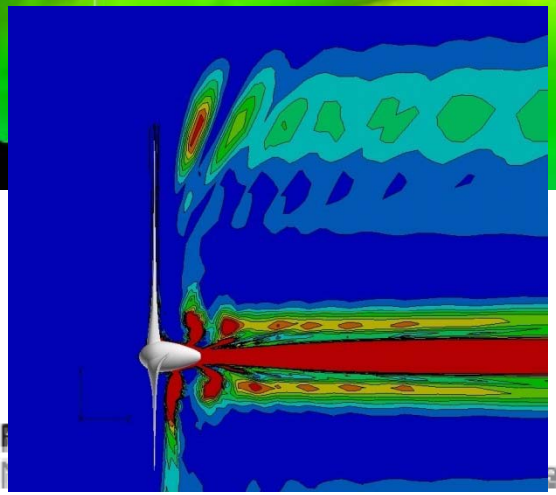
Systems Analysis
Fuel cells
Hydrogen storage
PV polymer cells
Bio Energy
Materials

Introduction (3:8)



Introduction (4:8)



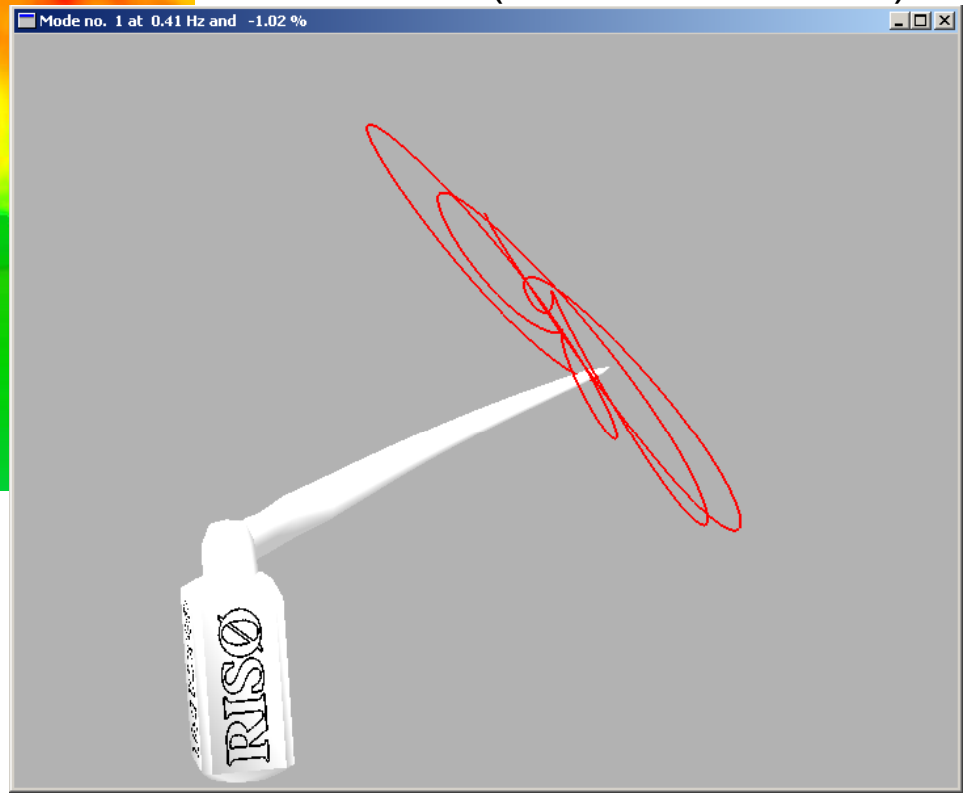


EllipSys (2D and 3D)

HAWC2 (and HAWC)

HAWTOpt

HAWCStab (soon HAWCStab2)



Introduction (5:8)

Sensors and DTEG positions

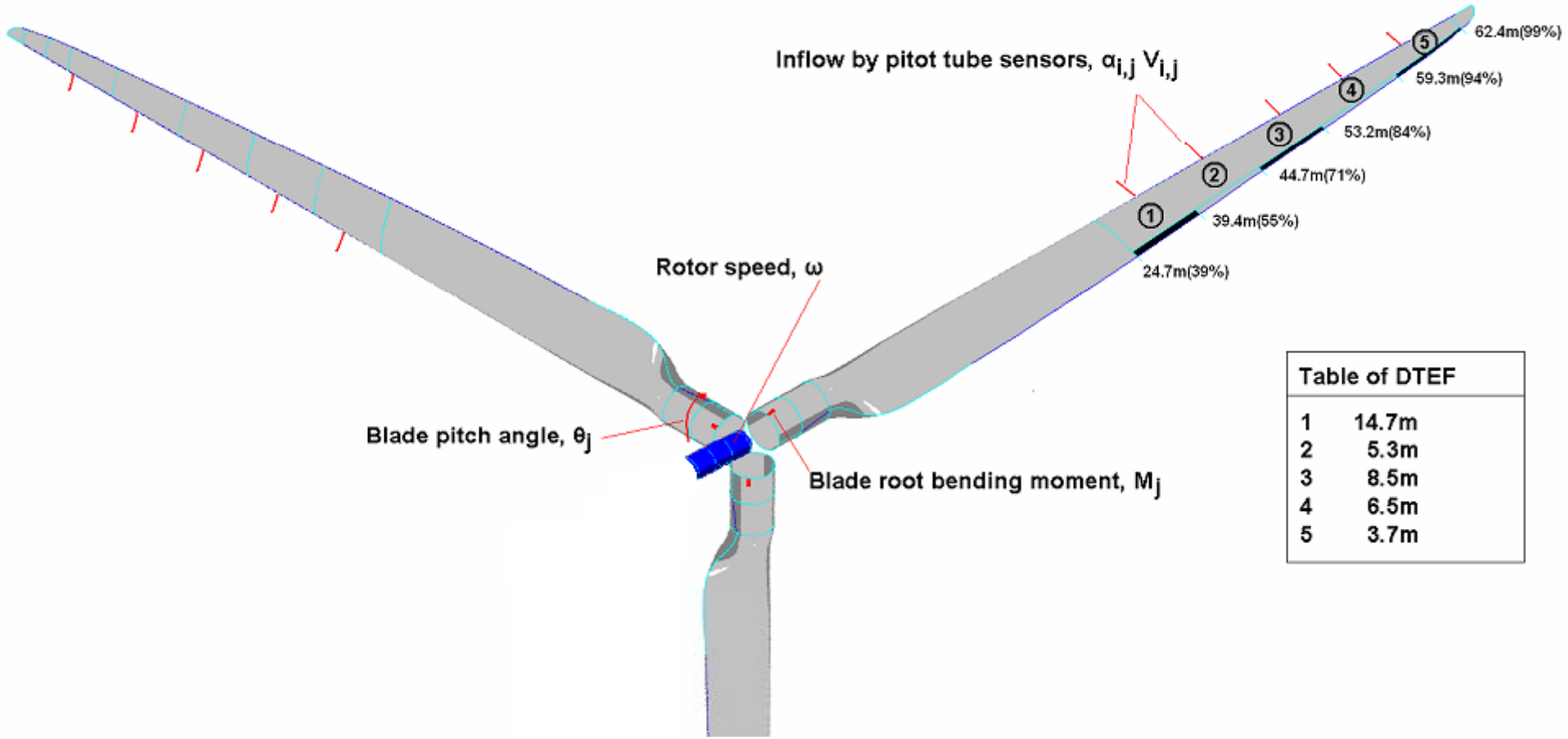


Table of DTEF	
1	14.7m
2	5.3m
3	8.5m
4	6.5m
5	3.7m

Peter B. Andersen, Mac Gaunaa, Christian Bak, Helge Aa. Madsen
Frederik Zahle, Joachim Heinz, Leonardo Bergami, Li Na, Andreas Fisher

Risø DTU
National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy

Introduction (6:8)

DTEG Property assumptions:

10% of chord

+/- 8 degree deflection possible

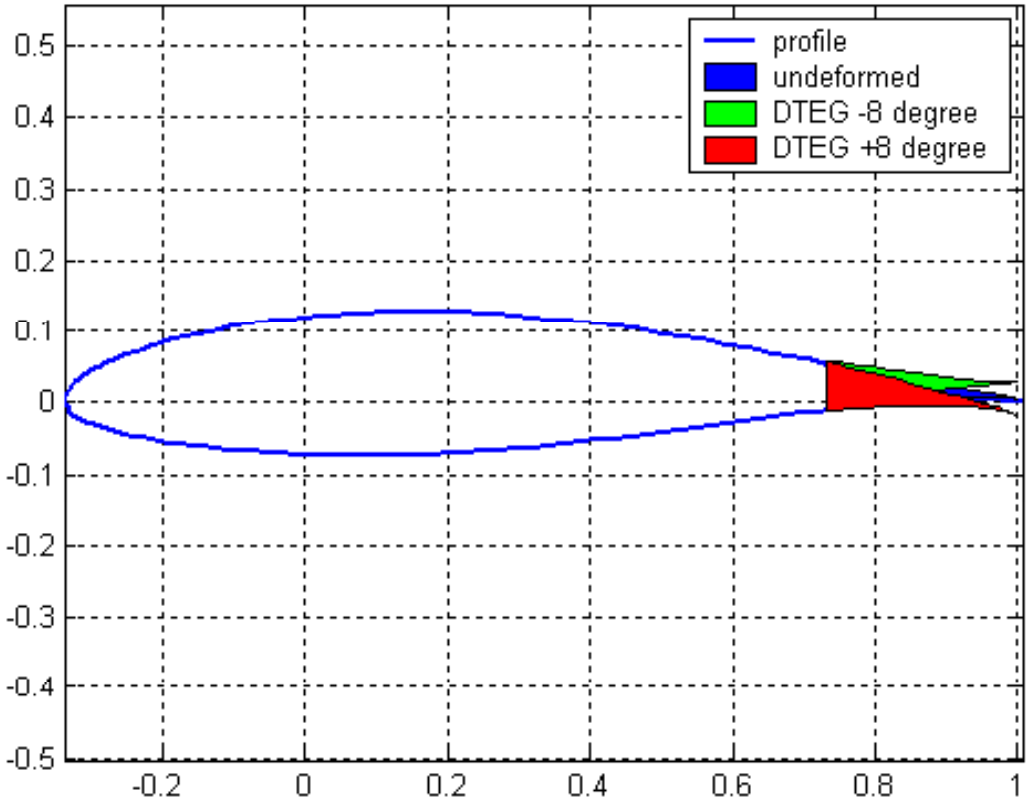
from +/-8 to -/+8 in simulated “dt” (=0.01s)

no effects of hysteresis

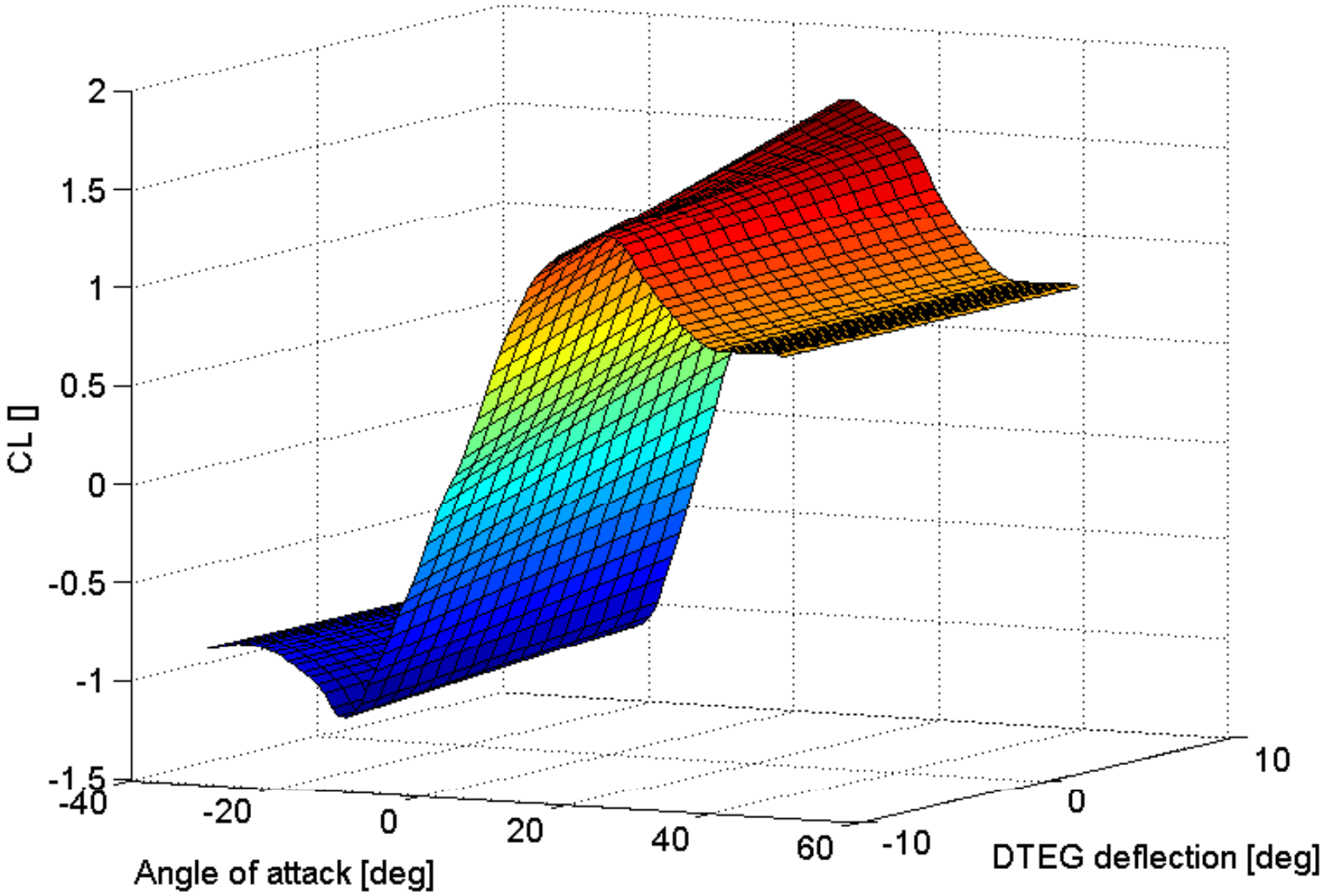
no overshoot or other dynamics

max ΔCL(α,β=8deg) = 0.29

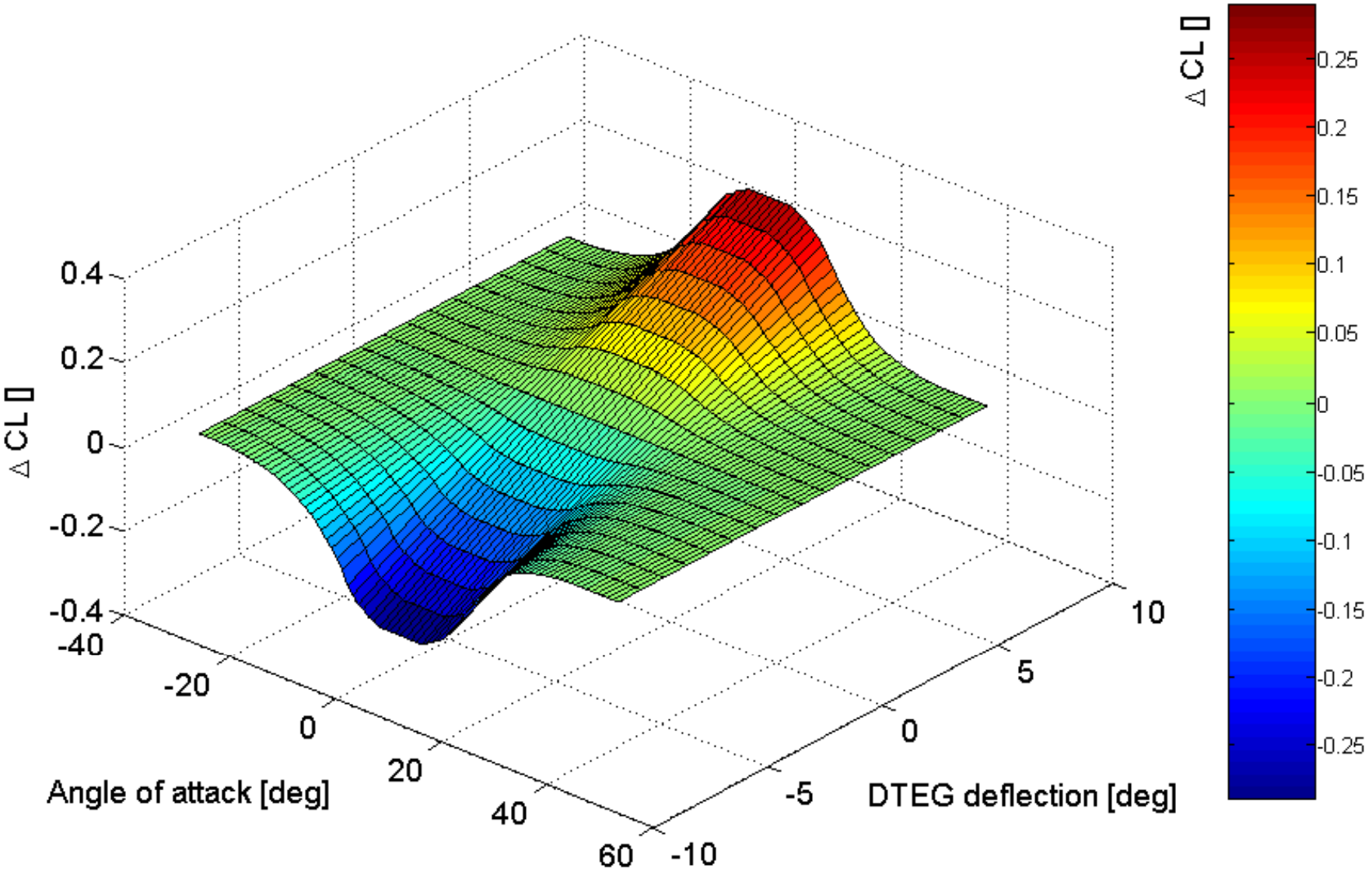
min ΔCL(α,β=-8deg) = -0.29



Introduction (7:8)

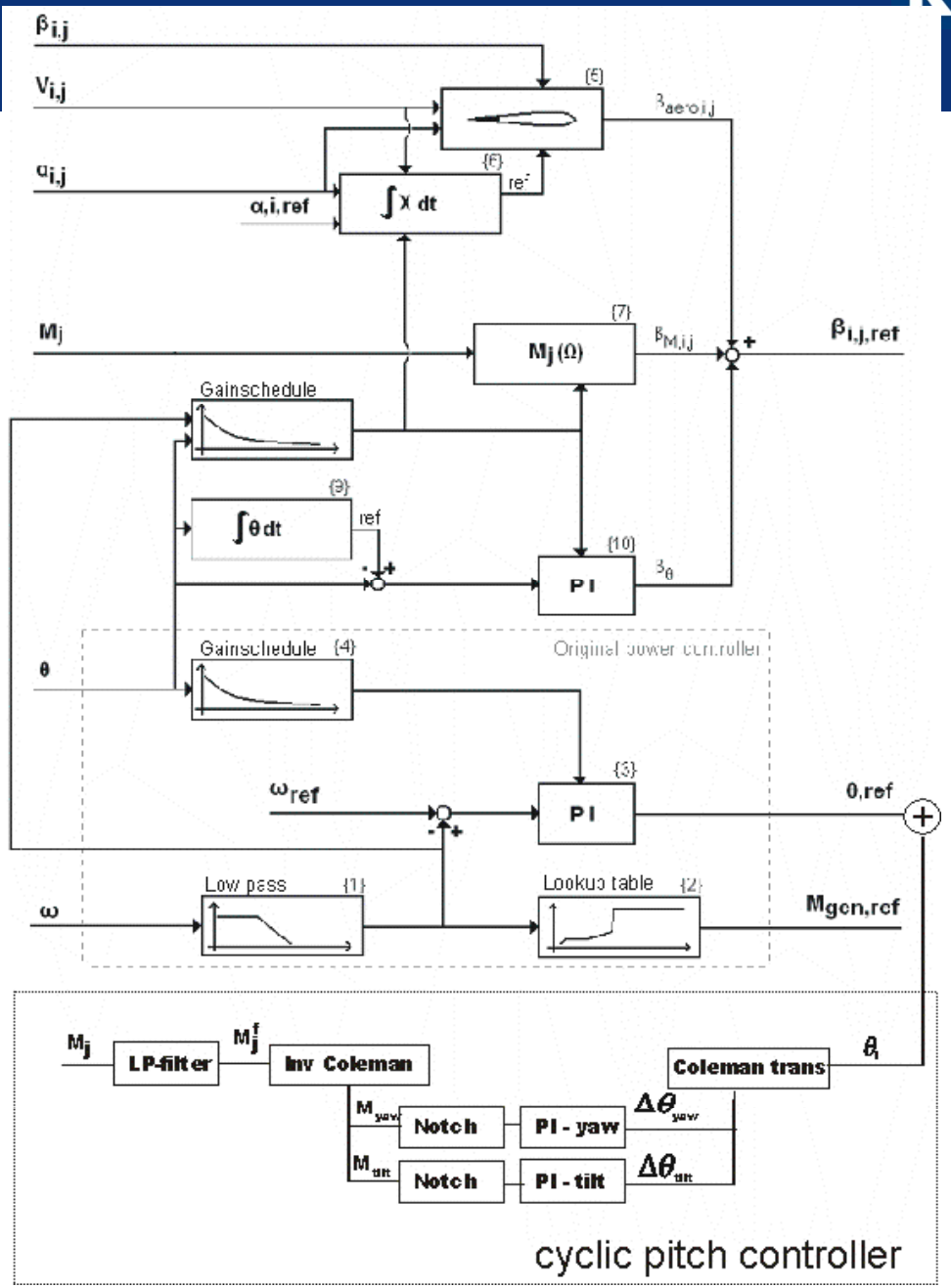


Introduction (8:8)



Introduction
Controller
Results
Conclusion

Controller (1:6)

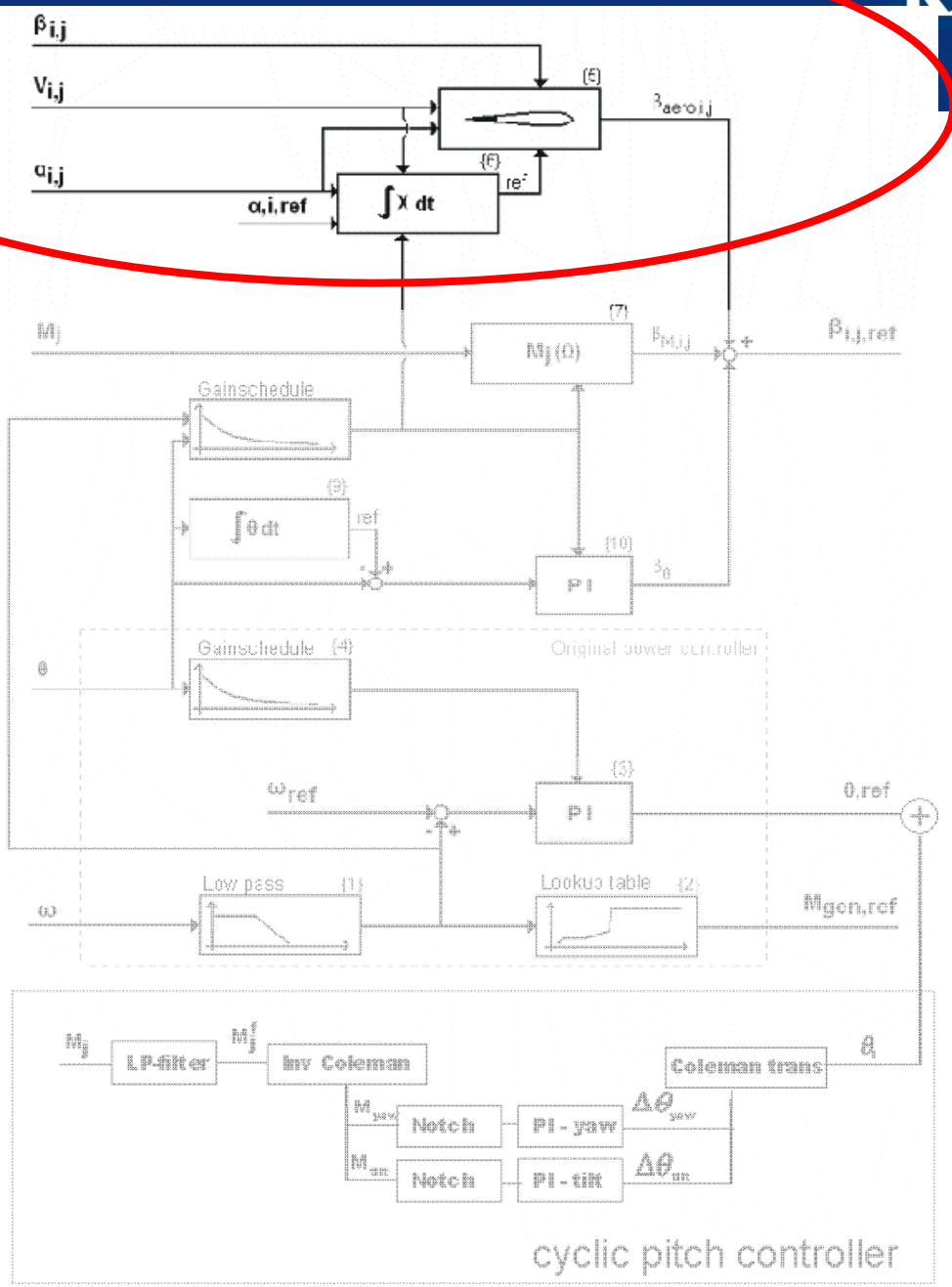


Controller (2:6)

An ”inverse” Theodorsen/Gaunaa model

Possibility to use running averages or reference AOA values. (The K_α factor)

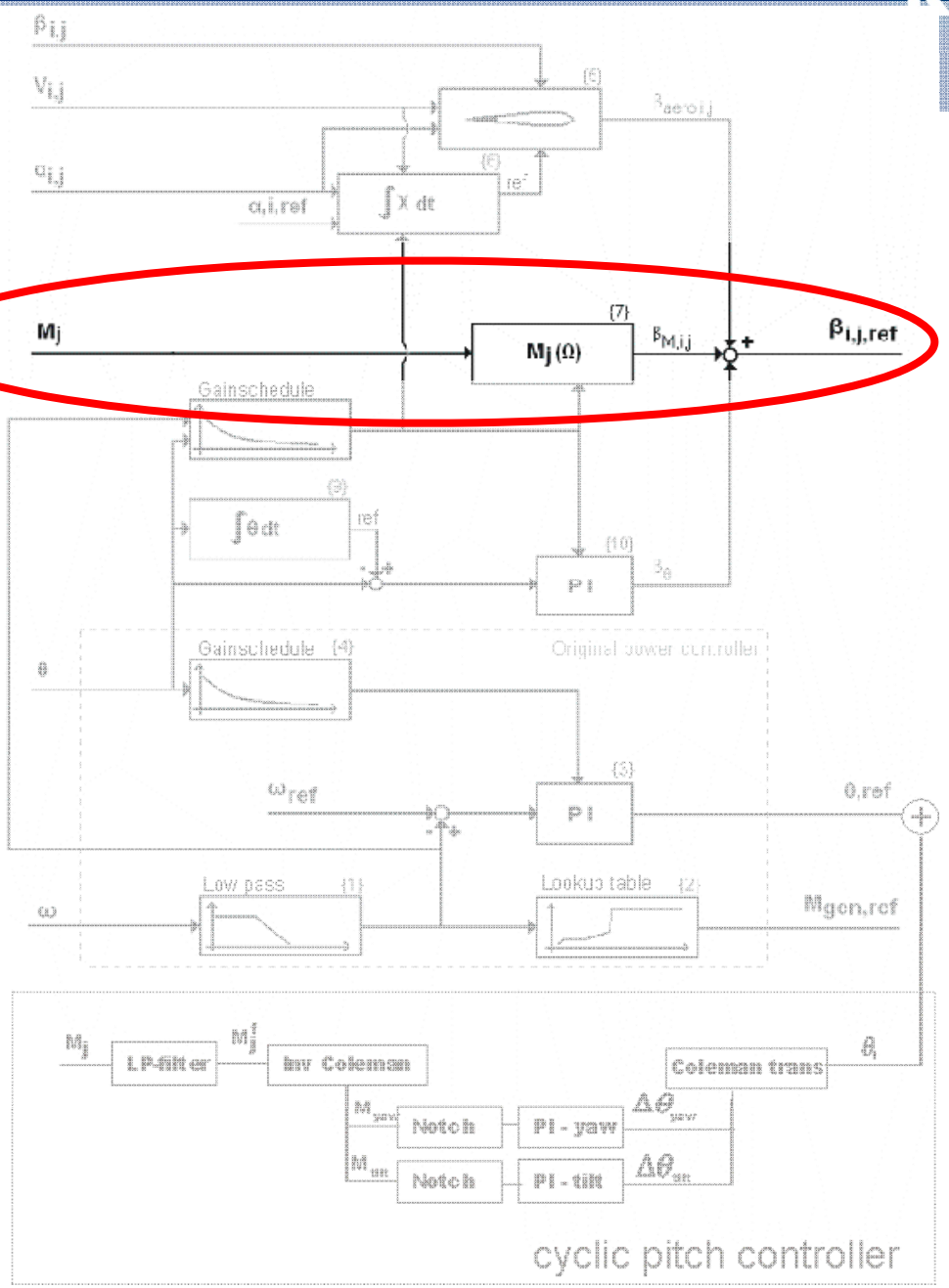
Objective: level out ”stochastic” signal AOA / Vrel



Controller (3:6)

An elastic response model

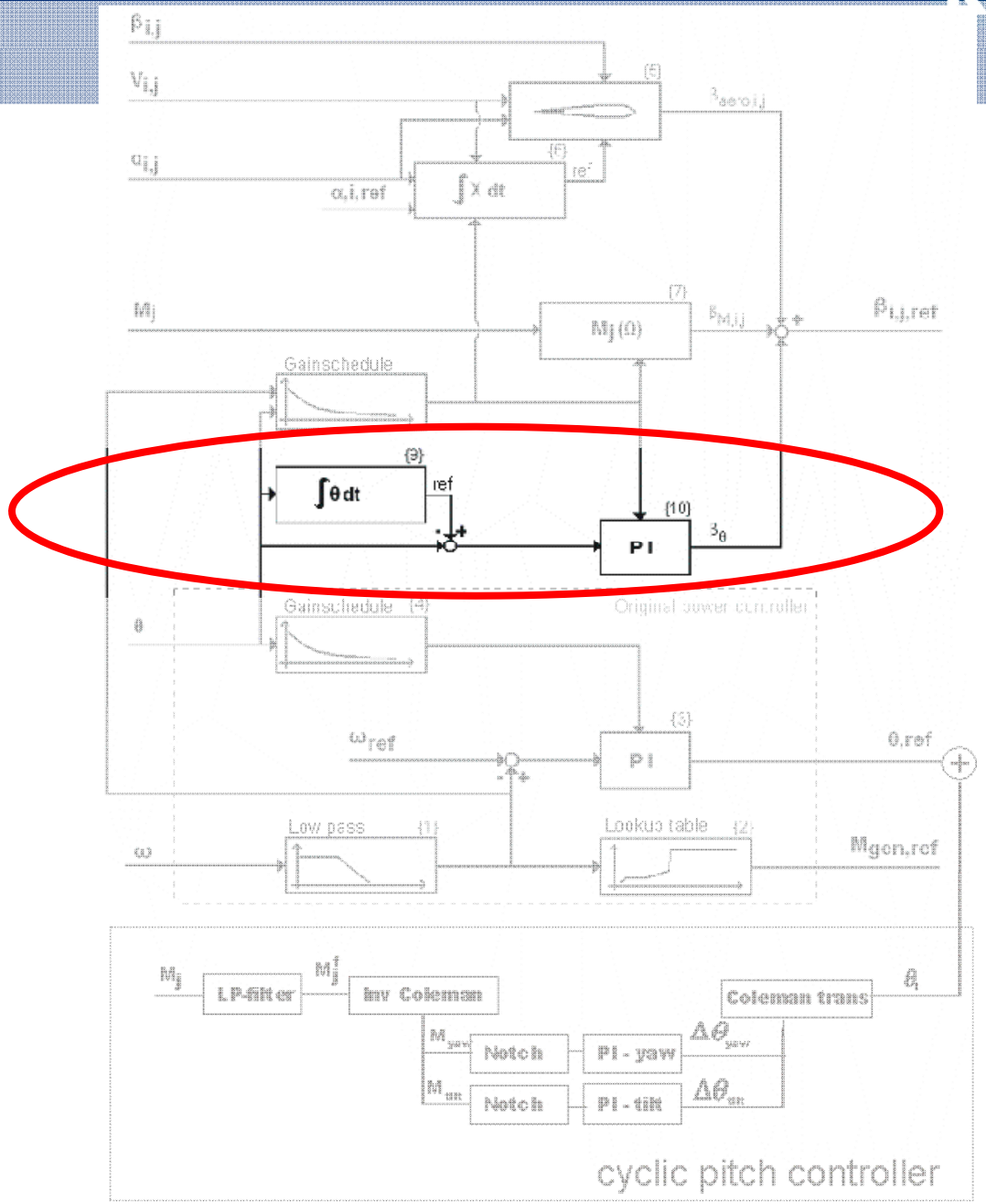
Objective: level out “deterministic” signal Mj (blade root moment)



Controller (4:6)

Pitch communication model

Objective: DTEG and blade pitch work together



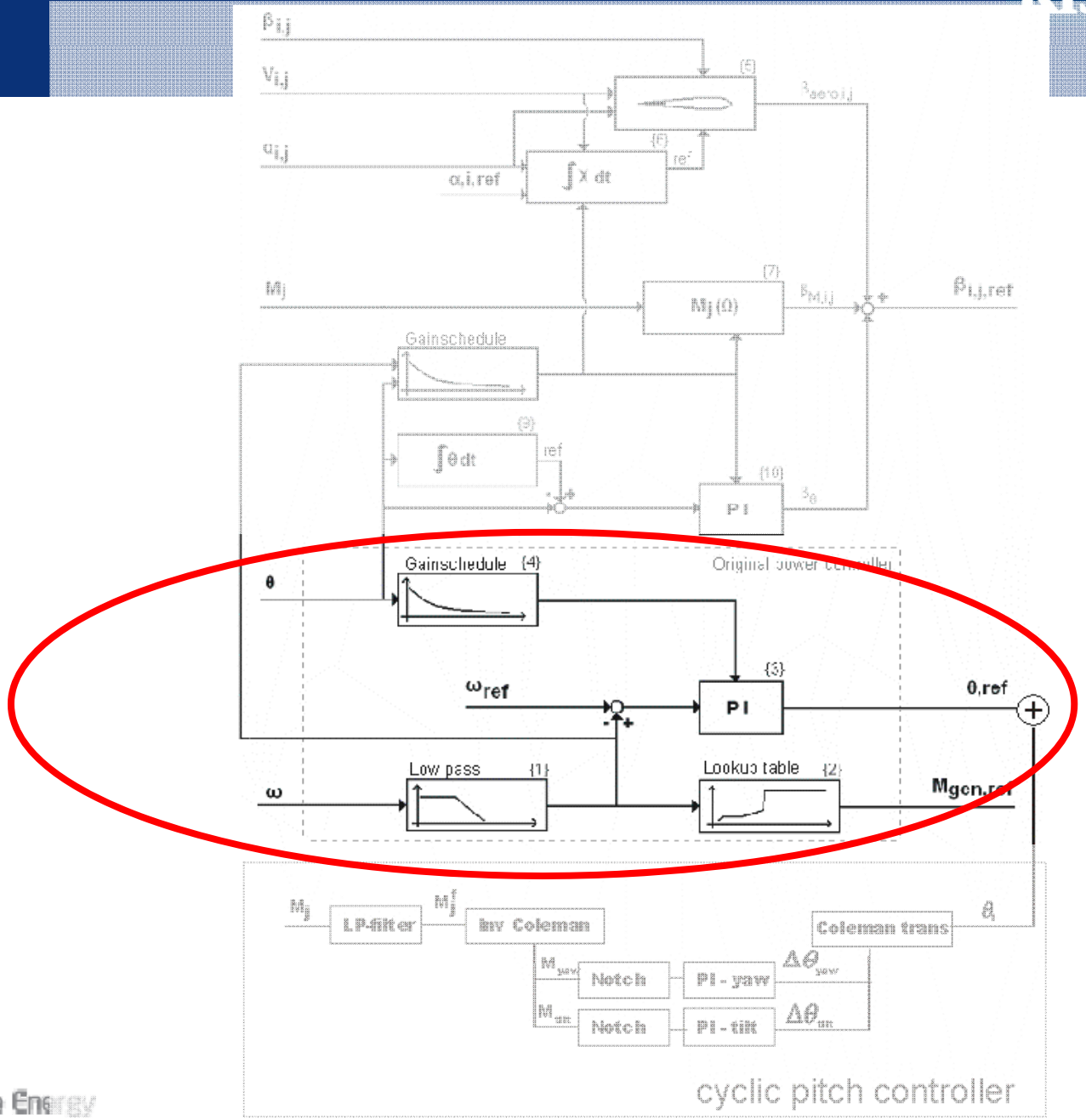
Controller (5:6)

pitch servo modeled as a 2nd order system

max pitch rate: 8 degree/sec

Power controller model:

Omega filter to remove ”free-free” oscillations



Controller (6:6)

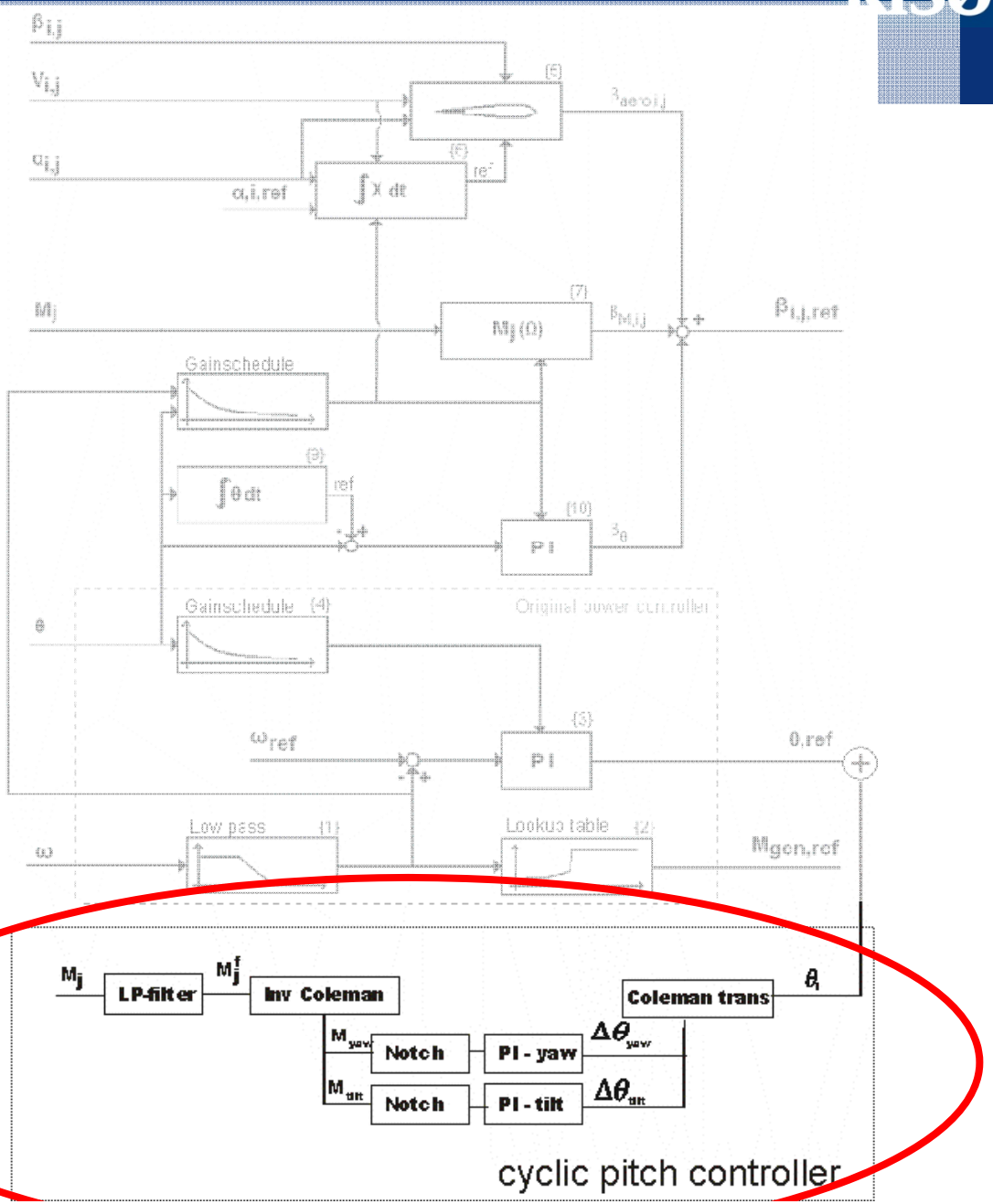
Cyclic pitch controller
Invers Coleman transformation

Notch filter

PI on yaw and tilt

Coleman transformation

additional pitch angle output



Introduction
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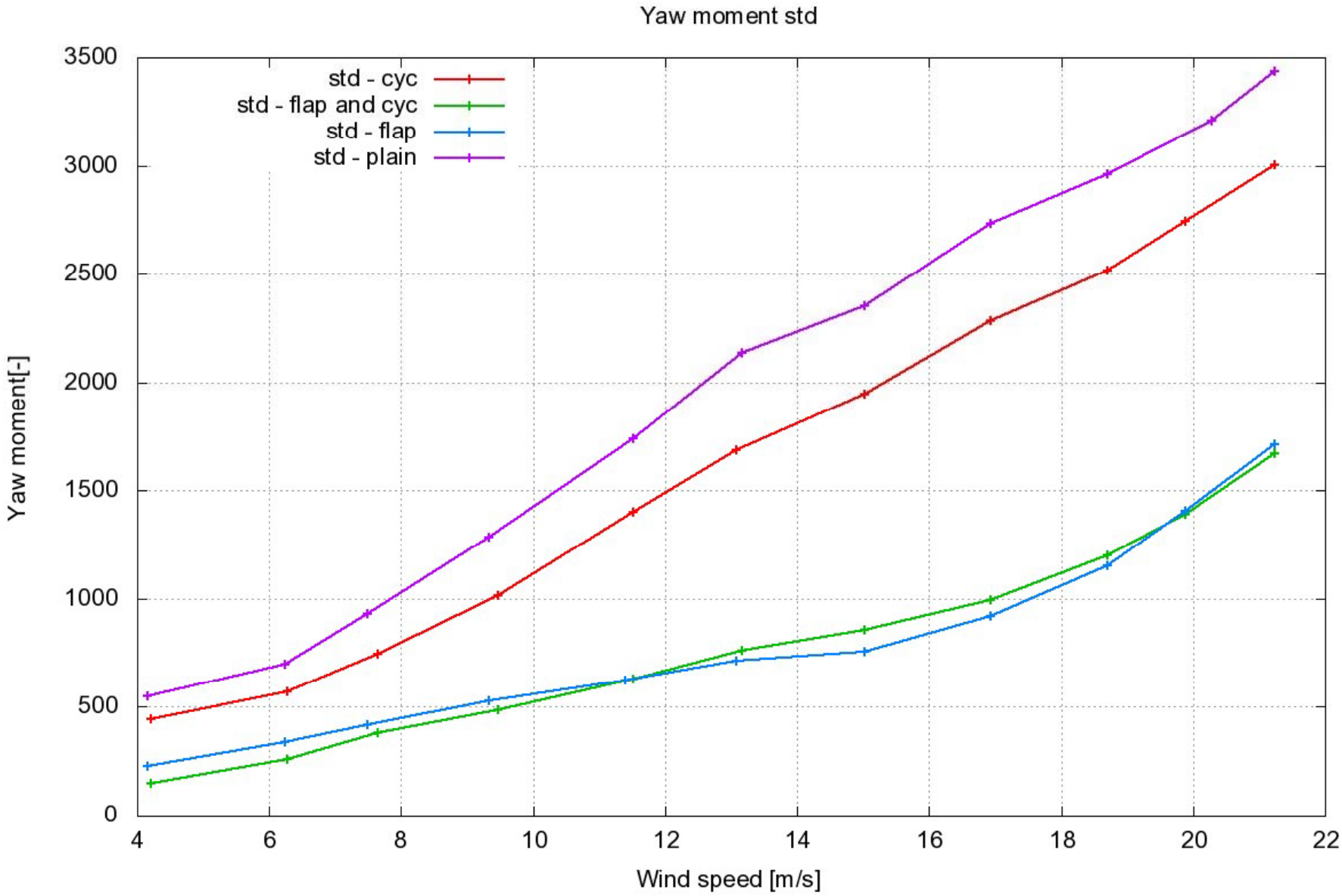
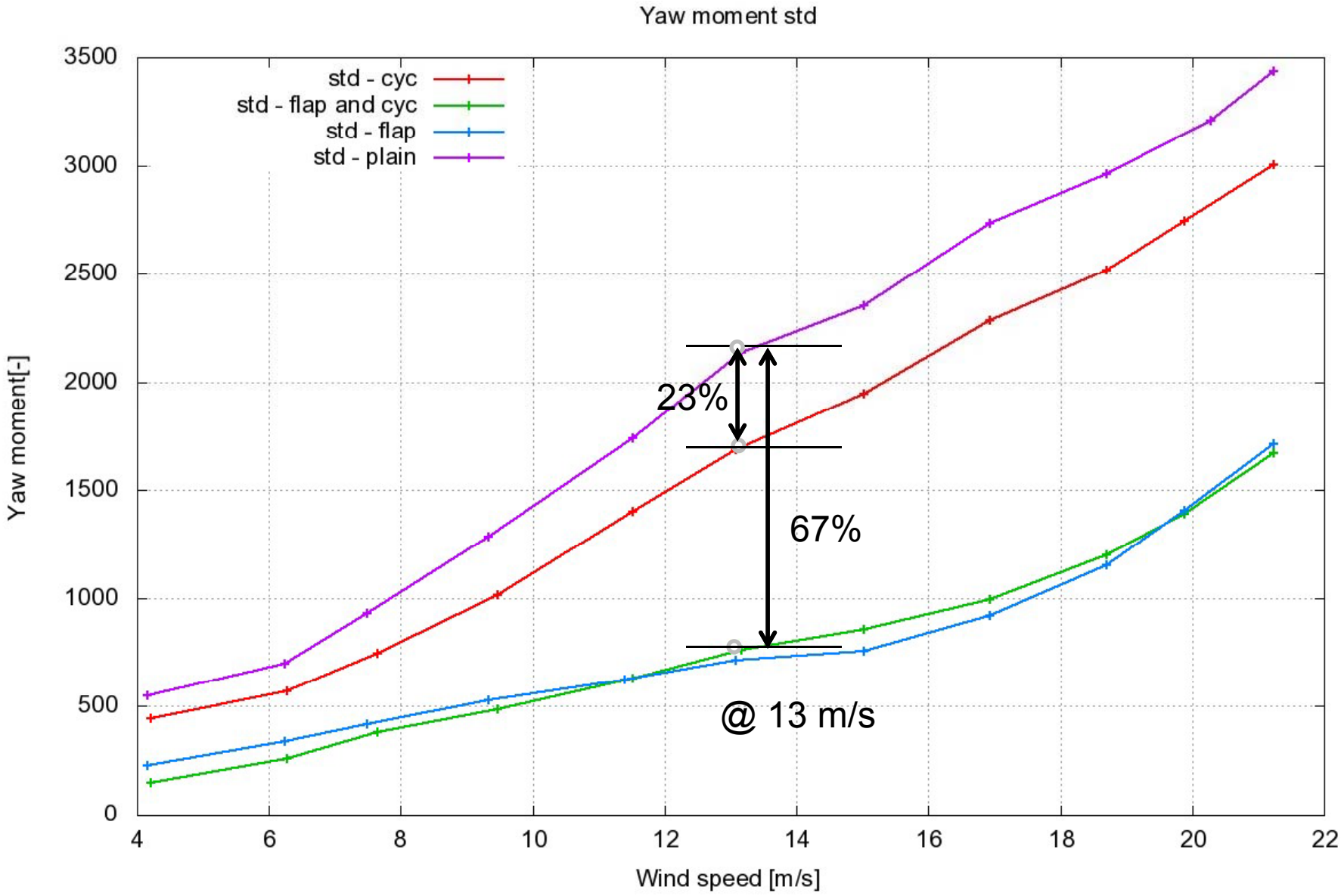
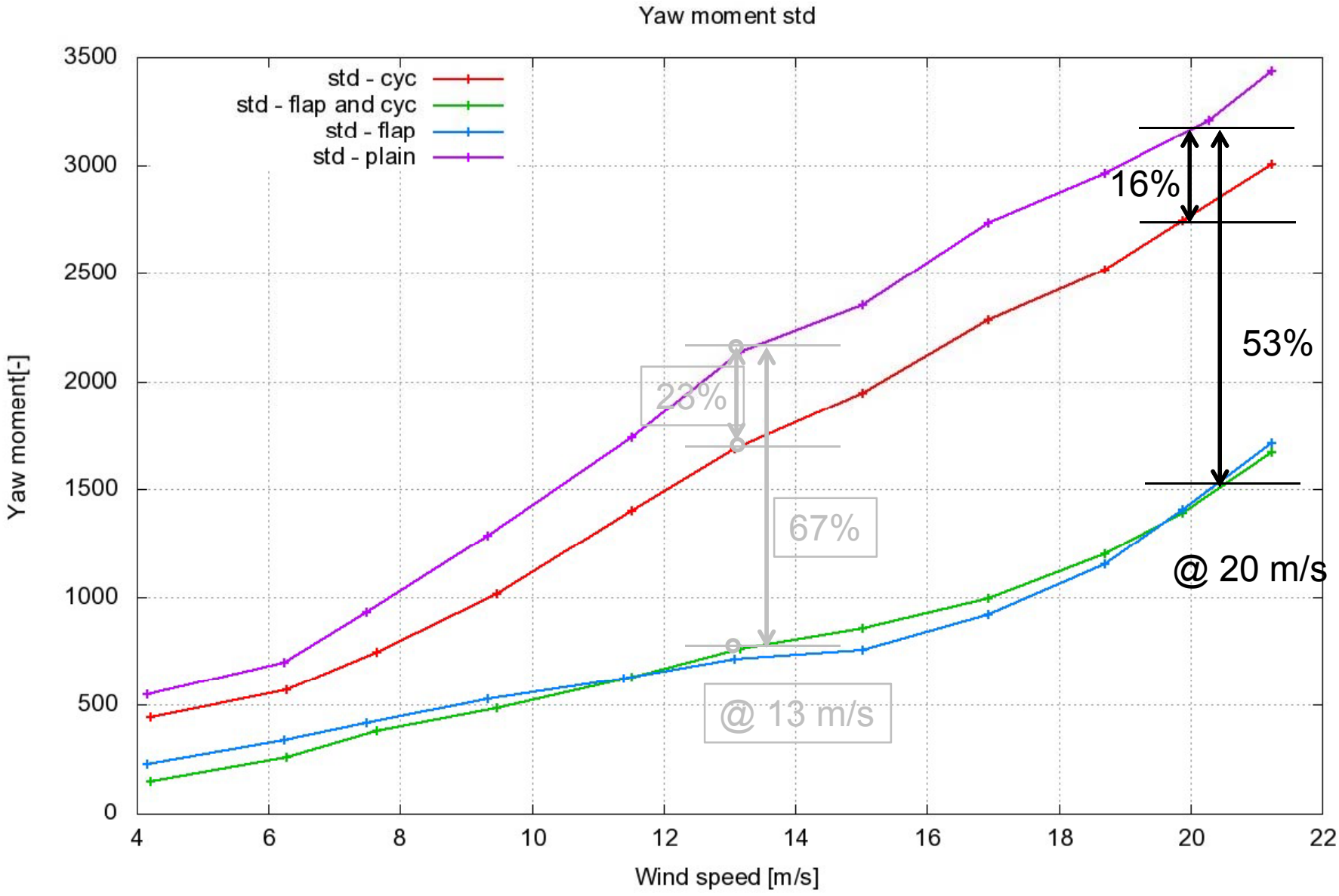
Results (1:6)


Yaw moment std
std - cyc
std - flap and cyc
std - flap
std - plain
Yaw moment[-]
Wind speed [m/s]
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22

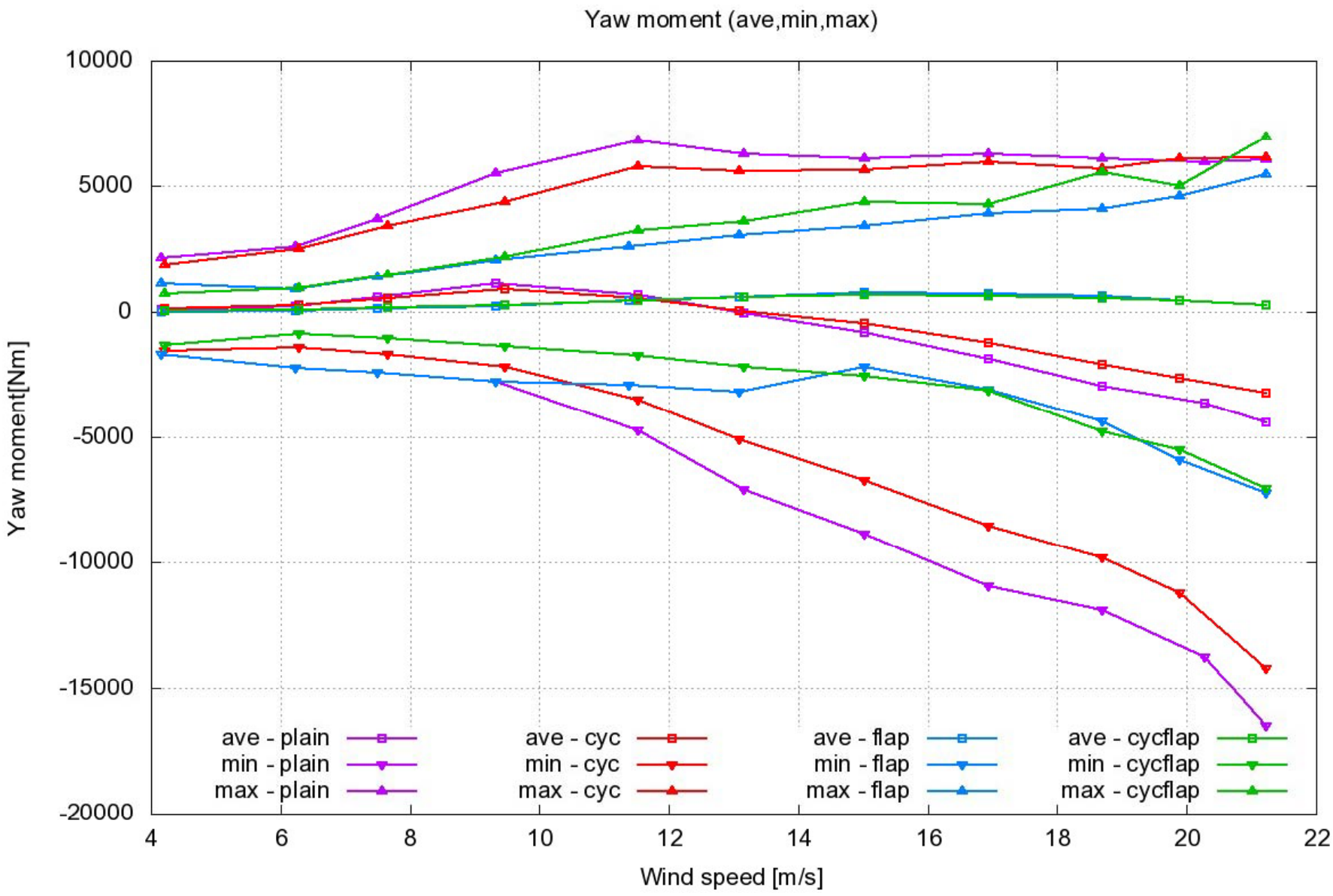
Results (1:6)


Yaw moment std
std - cyc
std - flap and cyc
std - flap
std - plain
Yaw moment[-]
Wind speed [m/s]
23%
67%
@ 13 m/s
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22

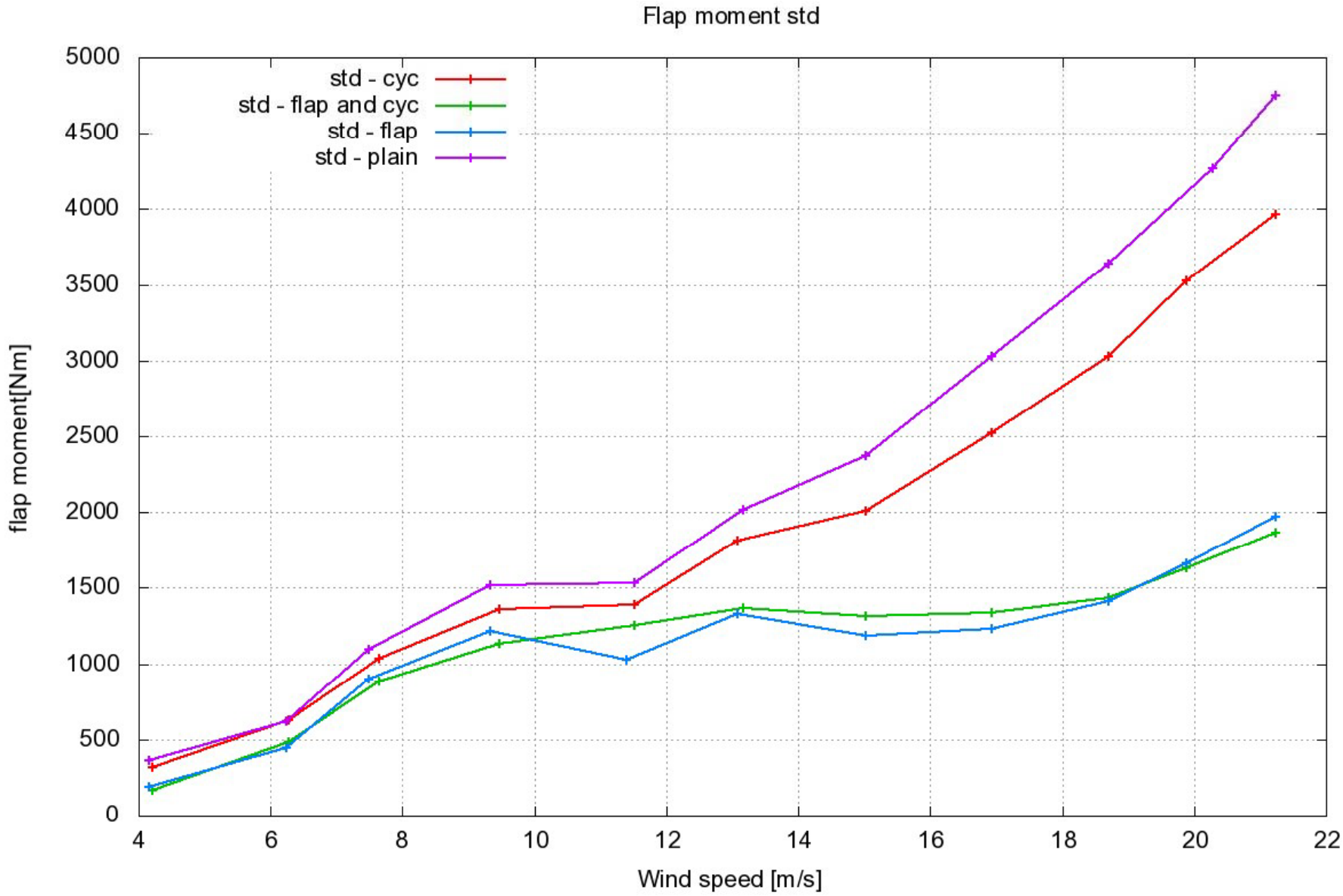
Results (1:6)


Yaw moment std
std - cyc
std - flap and cyc
std - flap
std - plain
Yaw moment[-]
Wind speed [m/s]
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
16%
53%
@ 20 m/s
23%
67%
@ 13 m/s

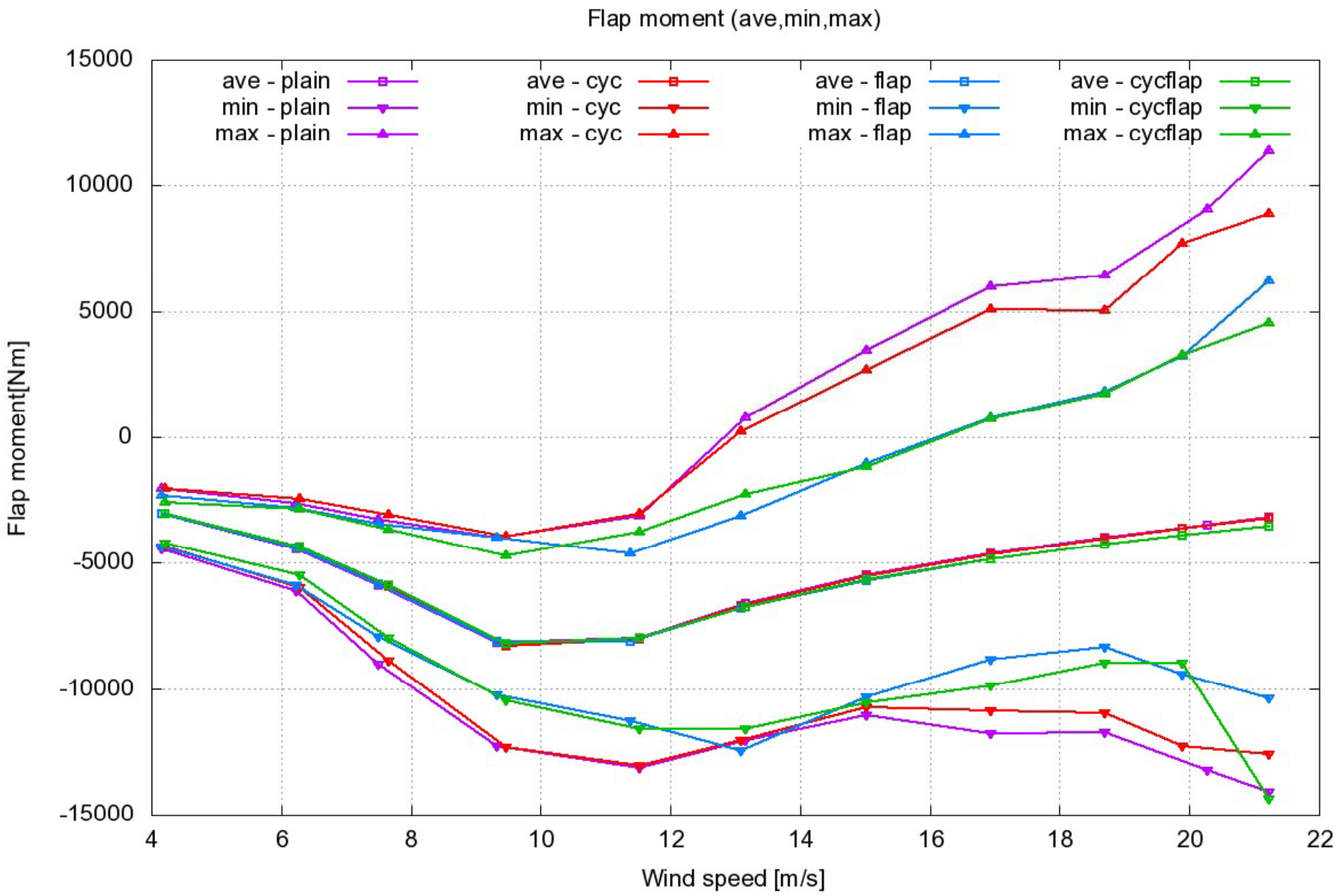
Results (2:6)


Yaw moment (ave,min,max)
Yaw moment[Nm]
Wind speed [m/s]
10000
5000
0
-5000
-10000
-15000
-20000
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
ave - plain
min - plain
max - plain
ave - cyc
min - cyc
max - cyc
ave - flap
min - flap
max - flap
ave - cycflap
min - cycflap
max - cycflap

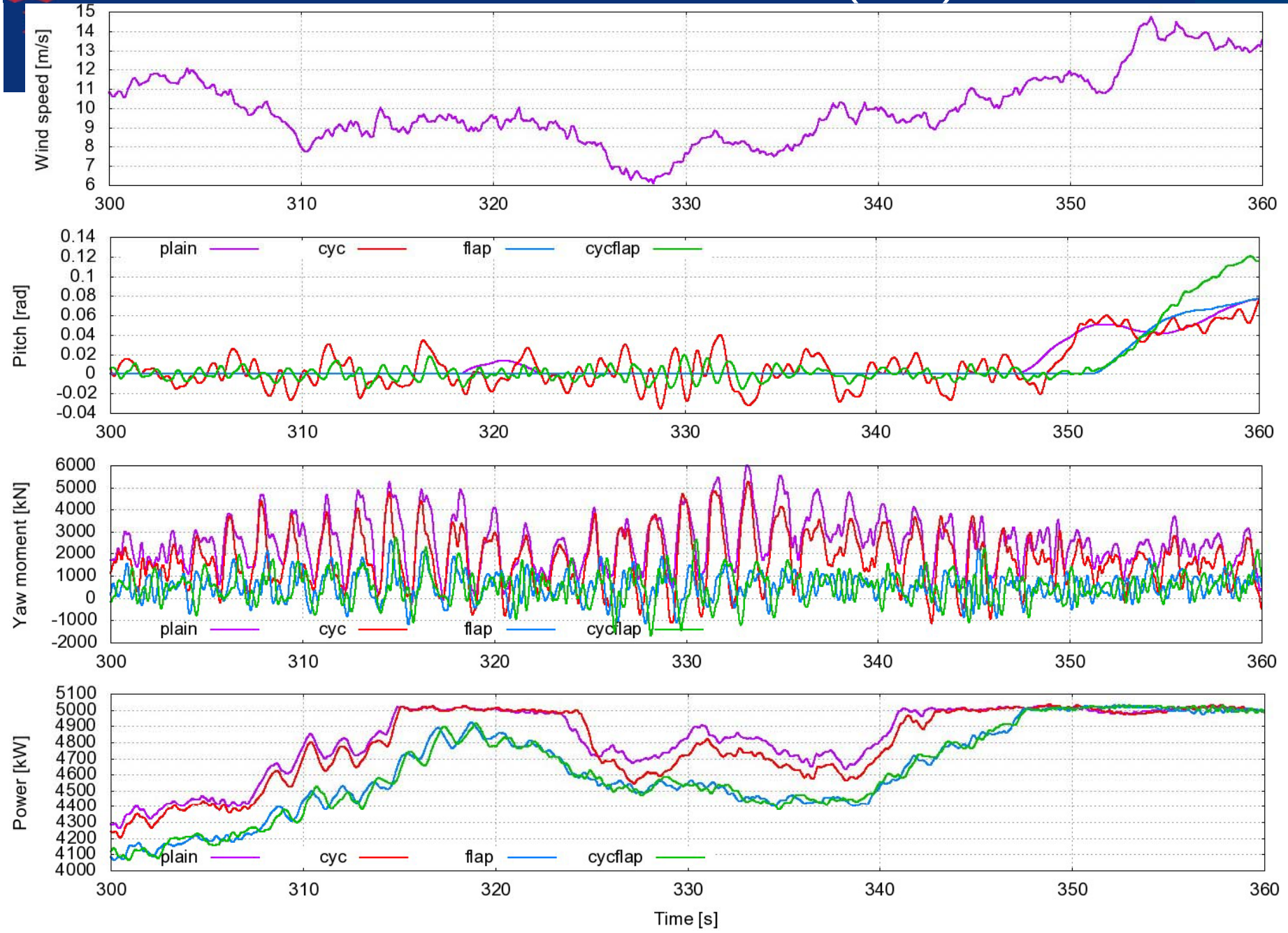
Results (3:6)


Flap moment std
std - cyc
std - flap and cyc
std - flap
std - plain
flap moment[Nm]
Wind speed [m/s]
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22

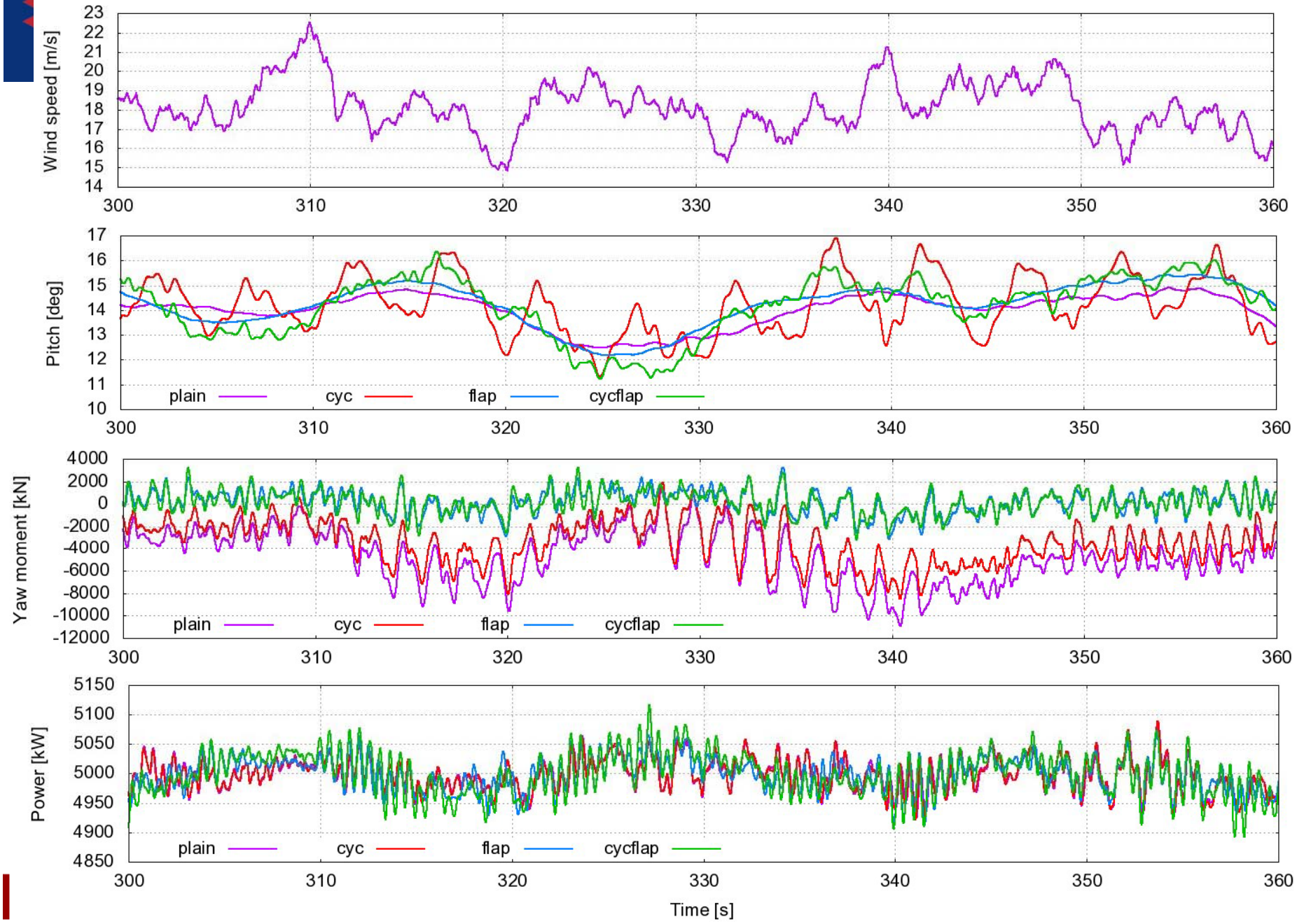
Results (4:6)


Flap moment (ave,min,max)
ave - plain
min - plain
max - plain
ave - cyc
min - cyc
max - cyc
ave - flap
min - flap
max - flap
ave - cycflap
min - cycflap
max - cycflap
Flap moment[Nm]
15000
10000
5000
0
-5000
-10000
-15000
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
Wind speed [m/s]

<13 m/s> results (5:6)



<19 m/s> results (6:6)



Introduction
Controller
Results

Conclusion


Conclusion

-The flaps with a +/-8 degree angle range seem to be able to eliminate almost all of the 30 degree yaw error

-Controllers needs to be integrated to see full potential

- Power production should be a part of the

-Tuning of controllers is very time consuming

Future work...

A “real” turbine

Acoustic noise reduction

Power production

Position of DTEG

Extreme directional change in wind direction

Dimension of DTEG

Main shaft (fatigue)

Extreme wind conditions (gusts)

Yaw misalignment

Tilting moment

Blade flapwise, extreme (bending, buckling)

Hardware in the loop

Offshore

Blade edgewise (fatigue)

Floating turbines

Yaw system (extreme)

Tower welding (fatigue)

Stand still

Main bearing (fatigue)

Negative wind shears

Lightning

CFD

Gear (fatigue)

Wind farm issues

Monte Carlo simulations

Sensor dynamics/hysteresis

IEC Load case

Pitch regulation

Sensor delay

Signal noise

Two bladed turbine

Stability

Foundation (extreme)

Emergency shut down